Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Withdrawn) A method of enhancing, stimulating or potentiating the differentiation of T-cells into the Th2 subtype instead of the Thl subtype, comprising contacting said T-cells with an effective amount of a TCCR antagonist.

2-34. (Canceled)

35. (Currently Amended) The method of claim ~~1~~549, wherein said ~~agonist is an~~ antibody or a fragment thereof ~~that~~ binds SEQ ID NO: 1 or 2.

36. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the enhancing, stimulating or occurs in a mammal and the effective amount is a therapeutically effective amount.

37. (New) A method of treating a Thl-mediated disease in a mammal comprising administrating to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a TCCR polypeptide antagonist.

38. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein the Thl-mediated disease is selected from the group consisting of autoimmune inflammatory disease and allograft rejection.

39. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the autoimmune inflammatory disease is selected from the group consisting of allergic encephalomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, autoimmune uveoretinitis, inflammatory bowel disease and autoimmune thyroid disease.

40. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein the antagonist is a small molecule.

41. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein the antagonist is an antisense oligonucleotide.

42. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein the oligonucleotide is RNA.

43. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein the oligonucleotide is DNA.

44. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein the antagonist is a TCCR variant lacking biological activity.

45. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein the antagonist is a monoclonal antibody.

46. (New) The method of claim 45 wherein the antibody has nonhuman complementarity determining region (CDR) residues and human framework region (FR) residues.

47. (New) The method of claim 37 wherein the antagonist is an antibody fragment or a single-chain antibody.

48. (New) The method of claim 37 wherein the antagonist is a TCCR ligand.

49. (New) A method of inhibiting or attenuating differentiation of Th0 cells into a Th2 subtype, comprising administering to the Th0 cells an effective amount of a TCCR agonist antibody, or TCCR binding fragment thereof.

50. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the inhibiting or attenuating occurs in a mammal.

51. (New) A method of treating a Th2-mediated disease in a mammal comprising ~~the~~ administration to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a TCCR polypeptide or agonist.

52. (New) The method of claim 51, wherein the Th2-mediated disease is selected from the group consisting of: infectious diseases and allergic disorders.

53. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein the infectious disease is selected from the group consisting of: *Leishmania major*, *Mycobacterium leprae*, *Candida albicans*, *Toxoplasma gonadi*, respiratory syncytial virus and human immunodeficiency virus

54. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein allergic disorder is selected form the group consisting of: asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis and vernal conjunctivitis.

55. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the agonist is a small molecule.

56. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the agonist is a TCCR variant having biological activity.

57. (New) The method of claim 35, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

58. (New) The method of claim 35, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.

59. (New) The method of claim 35, wherein the antibody fragment is a Fab, Fab', F(ab'), Fv, single-chain antibody, or a diabody.

60. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the agonist is a stable TCCR ECD.

61. (Withdrawn) A method for determining the presence of a TCCR polypeptide in a cell, comprising exposing the cell to an anti-TCCR antibody and measuring binding of the antibody to the cell, wherein binding of the antibody to the cell is indicative of the presence of TCCR polypeptide.

62. (New) A method of diagnosing a Thl-mediated or Th2-mediated disease in a mammal, comprising detecting the level of expression of a gene encoding a TCCR polypeptide (a) in a test sample of tissue cells obtained from the mammal, and (b) in a control sample of known normal tissue cells of the same cell type, wherein a lower expression level in the test sample as compared to the control sample indicates the presence of a Th2-mediated disorder and a higher expression level in the test sample as compared to the control sample indicates the presence of a Th1-mediated disorder.

63. (New) A method for identifying a compound capable of inhibiting the expression of a TCCR polypeptide comprising contacting a candidate compound with the polypeptide under conditions and for a time sufficient to allow these two components to interact.

64. (New) The method of claim 63, wherein the candidate compound is immobilized on a solid support.

65. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the non-immobilized component carries a detectable label.

66. (New) A method for identifying a compound capable of inhibiting a biological activity of a TCCR polypeptide comprising contacting a candidate compound with the polypeptide under conditions and for a time sufficient to allow these two component to interact.

67. (New) The method of claim 66, wherein the candidate compound is immobilized on a solid support.

68. (New) The method of claim 67, wherein the non-immobilized component carries a detectable label.